In the Specification:

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 7 with the following paragraph:

- -- Thus, the present invention relates to a process according to the introductory part of the accompanying claim-1 for manufacturing fine iron based powders such as iron or steel powders. The process is especially characterized by the steps of: in what is specified in the characterizing portion of said claim.
 - (a) providing an iron based, fragmented raw material, finely divided when applicable;
 - (b) transforming raw material to nitride by means of ammonia gas to provide a brittle nitridic material;
 - (c) milling the nitridic material to particle sizes desired, when applicable; and
 - (d) denitriding the milled nitridic material to a fine iron based powder.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 11 with the following paragraph:

- -- Further, the present invention relates to a plant according to the introductory part of the accompanying claim 15 for manufacturing fine iron based powders such as iron or steel powders. The plant is especially characterized by including: in what is specified in the characterizing portion of claim 15.
 - (a) means for containing a fragmented iron based raw material;

- (b) transformation means for providing ammonia gas to said raw material to transform the raw material substantially totally to nitride to provide a brittle nitridic material;
- (c) milling means, when applicable, for milling the nitridic material to particle sizes desired; and
- (d) means for denitriding the milled nitridic material to a fine iron based powder.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 2, line 15 with the following paragraph:

-- The invention further relates to a fine iron or steel powderaccording to the introductory part of the accompanying claim 29. The powder is especially characterized in what is specified in the characterizing portion of claim 29 produced by the process of the invention.

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 28 with the following paragraph:

-- The hydrogen treatment is normally preferred since it also leads to the reduction of iron oxides and allows comparatively low temperatures in order to minimise minimize agglomeration of the resulting powder. Thus, there happens to be almost no agglomeration at all at temperatures below about 350 °C. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 4 with the following paragraph:

-- 8 kilograms of an iron powder (d_{89} = 300 μm, 0,66 % O and 0,042 % C) was nitrided during 34 hours using a flow of 3 <u>litres</u>- <u>liters</u> NH₃ per minute at 525 °C. An <u>analyses analysis</u> showed that the nitrided powder had a nitrogen content of about 7 %. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 10with the following paragraph:

-- 600 grams of nitrided iron powder from Example 1 was milled by jet milling technique by means of a laboratory jet mill to a fine powder with d_{50} = 3 μ m. Milling of another nitrided powder (nitrided tool steel) by means of the laboratory jet mill revealed that the productivity is a function of the mean particle size of the milled material:

[[0,1]] $\underline{0.1}$ kilogram per hour for d_{50} = 3 μ m and [[3,2]] $\underline{3.2}$ kilogram per hour for d_{50} = 20 μ m, respectively. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 20 with the following paragraph:

-- [[0,8]] <u>0.8</u> grams iron nitride (7 % N and [[1,4]] <u>1.4</u>% O) with d₅₀ = 3 μm was filled into a cup with Ø = 4 millimeters millimeters to a bed depth = 7 millimeters millimeters. After a treatment at 300 °C using a flow of 50 milliliters milliliters H₂ (g) per minute in 90 minutes the material was still a fine powder, [[i e]] i.e. no agglomeration occurred. The powder was not pyrophoric after the treatment. An analyses analysis of the powder showed that it contained [[0,28]] <u>0.28</u>% N and [[0,74]] <u>0.74</u>% O. --

Replace the paragraph beginning at page 5, line 28 with the following paragraph:

-- Finely milled iron nitride with d₅₀ = about 10 μm was mixed with a somewhat coarser master alloying powder of a stainless composition (316L/MA: 38 % Ni, [[7,2]] 7.2% Mo, [[1,0]] 1.0% Si, [[0,5]] 0.5% Mn, bal. Cr) to a mixture ratio of 68,9/31,1 68.9/31.1. The mixture was heated in hydrogen gas to sintering temperature, 1300 °C, the holding time being 60 minutes. The sintered samples were analysed analyzed chemically and metallographically. The chemical analysis showed that the remaining content of nitrogen was below 150 ppm and of oxygen below 300 ppm. The metallographic study showed that a closed porosity had been achieved.

The pore size was below 5 µm and the volume fraction of pores was below 1 %, Fig. 2. Thus, the results show that finely milled iron nitride powder can replace carbonyl iron powder as a sintering active powder for the production of high alloy steel components. --